Carolina, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. KAINE, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. WARNER, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. PETERS, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. KELLY, Mr. GRAHAM, Ms. HASSAN, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. WARREN, Mr. ROUNDS, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. COTTON, Ms. SMITH, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. COONS, Mr. CARPER, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. STABENOW, and Mr. TESTER) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 582

Whereas, on March 1, 1872, Congress established Yellowstone National Park as the first national park for the enjoyment of the people of the United States;

Whereas, on August 25, 1916, Congress established the National Park Service with the mission to preserve unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the National Park System for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of current and future generations;

Whereas, on March 1, 2022, Yellowstone National Park was the first national park within the National Park System to celebrate its sesquicentennial;

Whereas the National Park Service continues to protect and manage the majestic landscapes, hallowed battlefields, and iconic cultural and historical sites of the United States;

Whereas the units of the National Park System can be found in every State and many territories of the United States and many of those units embody the rich natural and cultural heritage of the United States, reflect a unique national story through people and places, and offer countless opportunities for recreation, volunteerism, cultural exchange, education, civic engagement, and exploration;

Whereas visits and visitors to the national parks of the United States are important economic drivers, responsible for contributing $28,600,000,000 in spending to the national economy in 2020;

Whereas the dedicated employees of the National Park Service carry out their mission to protect the units of the National Park System so that the vibrant culture, diverse wildlife, and priceless resources of these unique places will endure for perpetuity; and

Whereas the people of the United States have inherited the remarkable legacy of the National Park System and are entrusted with the preservation of the National Park System throughout its second century: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of April 16 through April 24, 2022, as ''National Park Week''; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States and the world to responsibly visit, experience, recreate in, and support the treasured national parks of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 583—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL SAFE DIGGING MONTH

Mr. PETERS (for himself, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. WICKER, and Ms. CANTWELL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 583

Whereas, each year, the underground utility infrastructure of the United States, including pipelines, electric, gas, telecommunications, water, sewer, and cable television lines, is jeopardized by unintentional damage caused by those who fail to have underground utility lines located prior to digging;

Whereas some utility lines are buried only a few inches underground, making the lines easy to strike, even during shallow digging projects;

Whereas digging prior to having underground utility lines located often results in unintended consequences, such as service interruption, environmental damage, personal injury, and even death;

Whereas the month of April marks the beginning of the peak period during which excavation projects are carried out around the United States;

Whereas, in 2002, Congress required the Department of Transportation and the Federal Communications Commission to establish a 3-digit, nationwide, toll-free number to be used by State ''One Call'' systems to provide information on underground utility lines;

Whereas, in 2005, the Federal Communications Commission designated ''811'' as the nationwide ''One Call'' number for homeowners and excavators to use to obtain information on underground utility lines before conducting excavation activities;

Whereas the 1,800 members of the Common Ground Alliance, States, ''One Call'' centers, and other stakeholders who are dedicated to ensuring public safety, environmental protection, and the integrity of services, promote the national ''Call Before You Dig'' campaign to increase public awareness about the importance of homeowners and excavators calling 811 to find out the location of underground utility lines before digging;

Whereas the Pipeline Safety, Regulatory Certainty, and Job Creation Act of 2011 (Public Law 112–90; 125 Stat. 1904) affirmed and expanded the ''One Call'' program by eliminating exemptions given to local and State government agencies and their contractors regarding notifying ''One Call'' centers before digging;

Whereas, according to the Common Ground Alliance's 2020 Damage Information Reporting Tool (DIRT) Report published in October 2021, there were an estimated 468,000 instances of excavation-related damage to underground facilities in the United States during 2020, and failing to contact 811 in advance of a digging project caused over 30 percent of these damages;

Whereas, in 2021, the Common Ground Alliance conducted a survey of active diggers who have completed a project within the past 12 months and found that 74 percent of the more than 1,800 respondents were aware of 811;

Whereas the Common Ground Alliance estimated that the societal costs of excavation-related damage to buried utilities were $30,000,000,000 in 2019, including costs for facility repair, property damage, medical bills, and costs to the surrounding businesses affected by the resulting utility outages; and

Whereas the Common Ground Alliance has designated April as ''National Safe Digging Month'' to increase awareness of safe digging practices across the United States and to celebrate the anniversary of 811, the national ''Call Before You Dig'' number: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of National Safe Digging Month;

(2) encourages all homeowners and excavators throughout the United States to call 811 before digging; and

(3) encourages all damage prevention stakeholders to help educate homeowners and excavators throughout the United States about the importance of calling 811 before digging.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 5018. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. COONS) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 270, to amend the Act entitled ''Act to provide for the establishment of the Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site in the State of Kansas, and for other purposes'' to provide for inclusion of additional related sites in the National Park System, and for other purposes.

SA 5019. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. PETERS) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2991, to establish a Department of Homeland Security Center for Countering Human Trafficking, and for other purposes.

SA 5020. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7108, to suspend normal trade relations treatment for the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5021. Mr. CRAPO (for himself and Mr. WYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6968, to prohibit the importation of energy products of the Russian Federation, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5022. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. CORNYN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 3522, to provide enhanced authority for the President to enter into agreements with the Government of Ukraine to lend or lease defense articles to that Government to protect civilian populations in Ukraine from Russian military invasion, and for other purposes.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 5018. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. COONS) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 270, to amend the Act entitled ''Act to provide for the establishment of the Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site in the State of Kansas, and for other purposes'' to provide for inclusion of additional related sites in the National Park System, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Brown v. Board of Education National Historical Park Expansion and Redesignation Act''.

SEC. 2. REDESIGNATION OF THE BROWN V. BOARD OF EDUCATION NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site established by section 103(a) of Public Law 102–525 (106 Stat. 3439) shall be known and designated as the ''Brown v. Board of Education National Historical Park''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in any law, regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to the Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site shall be considered to be a reference to the ''Brown v. Board of Education National Historical Park''.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Title I of Public Law 102–525 (106 Stat. 3438) is amended—

(1) in the title heading, by striking ''**HISTORIC SITE**'' and inserting ''**HISTORICAL PARK**'';

(2) in sections 101(2) and 103(a), by striking ''National Historic Site'' each place it appears and inserting ''National Historical Park'';

(3) in the section heading for each of sections 103 and 105, by striking ''**HISTORIC SITE**'' each place it appears and inserting ''**HISTORICAL PARK**''; and

(4) by striking ''historic site'' each place it appears and inserting ''historical park''.

SEC. 3. EXPANSION OF THE BROWN V. BOARD OF EDUCATION NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK AND ESTABLISHMENT OF AFFILIATED AREAS.

(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to honor the civil rights stories of struggle, perseverance, and activism in the pursuit of education equity.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—Section 101 of Public Law 102–525 (106 Stat. 3438) (as amended by section 2(c)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''As used in this title—'' and inserting ''In this title:'';

(2) in paragraph (1), by striking ''the term'' and inserting the ''The term'';

(3) in each of paragraphs (1) and (2), by inserting a paragraph heading, the text of which is comprised of the term defined in that paragraph;

(4) by redesignating paragraphs (1) and (2) as paragraphs (3) and (2), respectively, and moving the paragraphs so as to appear in numerical order; and

(5) by inserting before paragraph (2) (as so redesignated) the following:

''(1) AFFILIATED AREA.—The term 'affiliated area' means a site associated with a court case included in Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka described in paragraph (8), (9), or (10) of section 102(a) that is designated as an affiliated area of the National Park System by section 106(a).''.

(c) FINDINGS.—Section 102(a) of Public Law 102–525 (106 Stat. 3438) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (3) and (4) as paragraphs (5) and (6), respectively;

(2) by inserting after paragraph (2), the following:

''(3) The Brown case was joined by 4 other cases relating to school segregation pending before the Supreme Court (Briggs v. Elliott, filed in South Carolina, Davis v. County School Board of Prince Edward County, filed in Virginia, Gebhart v. Belton, filed in Delaware, and Bolling v. Sharpe, filed in the District of Columbia) that were consolidated into the case of Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka.

''(4) A 1999 historic resources study examined the 5 cases included in Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka and found that each case—

''(A) is nationally significant; and

''(B) contributes unique stories to the case for educational equity.''; and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (6) (as so redesignated), the following:

''(7) With respect to the case of Briggs v. Elliott—

''(A) Summerton High School in Summerton, South Carolina, the all-White school that refused to admit the plaintiffs in the case—

''(i) has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places in recognition of the national significance of the school; and

''(ii) is used as administrative offices for Clarendon School District 1; and

''(B) the former Scott's Branch High School, an 'equalization school' in Summerton, South Carolina constructed for African-American students in 1951 to provide facilities comparable to those of White students, is now the Community Resource Center owned by Clarendon School District 1.

''(8) Robert Russa Moton High School, the all-Black school in Farmville, Virginia, which was the location of a student-led strike leading to Davis v. County School Board of Prince Edward County—

''(A) has been designated as a National Historic Landmark in recognition of the national significance of the school; and

''(B) is now the Robert Russa Moton Museum, which is administered by the Moton Museum, Inc., and affiliated with Longwood University.

''(9) With respect to the case of Belton v. Gebhart—

''(A) Howard High School in Wilmington, Delaware, an all-Black school to which the plaintiffs in the case were forced to travel—

''(i) has been designated as a National Historic Landmark in recognition of the national significance of the school; and

''(ii) is now the Howard High School of Technology, an active school administered by the New Castle County Vocational-Technical School District;

''(B) the all-White Claymont High School, which denied admission to the plaintiffs, is now the Claymont Community Center administered by the Brandywine Community Resource Council, Inc.; and

''(C) the Hockessin School #107C (Hockessin Colored School)—

''(i) is the all-Black school in Hockessin, Delaware, that 1 of the plaintiffs in the case was required to attend with no public transportation provided; and

''(ii) is now used as a community facility by Friends of Hockessin Colored School #107, Inc.

''(10) John Philip Sousa Junior High School in the District of Columbia, the all-White school that refused to admit plaintiffs in Bolling v. Sharpe—

''(A) has been designated as a National Historic Landmark in recognition of the national significance of the school;

''(B) is now known as the 'John Philip Sousa Middle School'; and

''(C) is owned by the District of Columbia Department of General Services and administered by the District of Columbia Public Schools.''.

(d) PURPOSES.—Section 102(b)(3) of Public Law 102–525 (106 Stat. 3438) is amended—

(1) by inserting '', protection,'' after ''preservation'';

(2) by striking ''the city of Topeka'' and inserting ''Topeka, Kansas, Summerton, South Carolina, Farmville, Virginia, Wilmington, Claymont, and Hockessin, Delaware, and the District of Columbia''; and

(3) by inserting ''and the context of Brown v. Board of Education'' after ''civil rights movement''.

(e) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—Section 103 of Public Law 102–525 (106 Stat. 3439) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(c) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—

''(1) ADDITIONS.—In addition to the land described in subsection (b), the historical park shall include the land and interests in land, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Brown v. Board of Education National Historical Park Boundary Additions and Affiliated Areas', numbered 462/178,449, and dated February 2022, and more particularly described as—

''(A) the Summerton High School site in Summerton, Clarendon County, South Carolina;

''(B) the former Scott's Branch High School site in Summerton, Clarendon County, South Carolina; and

''(C) approximately 1 acre of land adjacent to Monroe Elementary School in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.

''(2) MAP.—The map described in paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.''.

(f) PROPERTY ACQUISITION.—Section 104 of Public Law 102–525 (106 Stat. 3439) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking ''section 103(b)'' and inserting ''subsections (b) and (c) of section 103'';

(2) in the second sentence, by striking ''States of Kansas'' and inserting ''State of Kansas or South Carolina''; and

(3) in the proviso—

(A) by striking '': *Provided, however*, That the'' and inserting ''. The''; and

(B) by inserting ''or by condemnation of any land or interest in land within the boundaries of the historical park'' after ''without the consent of the owner''.

(g) GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—Section 105 of Public Law 102–525 (106 Stat. 3439) is amended by striking subsection (c) and inserting the following:

''(c) AMENDMENT TO GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The Secretary shall prepare and submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives an amendment to the management plan for the historical park to include the portions of the historical park in Summerton, Clarendon County, South Carolina.''.

(h) AFFILIATED AREAS.—Public Law 102–525 (106 Stat. 3438) is amended—

(1) by redesignating section 106 as section 107; and

(2) by inserting after section 105 the following:

''SEC. 106. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BROWN V. BOARD OF EDUCATION AFFILIATED AREAS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—On the date on which the Secretary determines that an appropriate management entity has been identified for the applicable affiliated area, as generally depicted on the map described in section 103(c)(1), the following shall be established as affiliated areas of the National Park System:

''(1) The Robert Russa Moton Museum in Farmville, Virginia.

''(2) The Delaware Brown v. Board of Education Civil Rights Sites, to include—

''(A) the former Howard High School in Wilmington, Delaware;

''(B) Claymont High School in Claymont, Delaware; and

''(C) Hockessin Colored School #107 in Hockessin, Delaware.

''(3) The John Philip Sousa Middle School in the District of Columbia.

''(b) ADMINISTRATION.—Each affiliated area shall be managed in a manner consistent with—

''(1) this title; and

''(2) the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System.

''(c) MANAGEMENT PLANS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with the management entity for the applicable affiliated area, shall develop a management plan for each affiliated area.

''(2) REQUIREMENTS.—A management plan under paragraph (1) shall—

''(A) be prepared in consultation and coordination with interested State, county, and local governments, management entities, organizations, and interested members of the public associated with the affiliated area;

''(B) identify, as appropriate, the roles and responsibilities of the National Park Service and the management entity in administering and interpreting the affiliated area in a manner that does not interfere with existing operations and continued use of existing facilities; and

''(C) require the Secretary to coordinate the preparation and implementation of the management plan and interpretation of the affiliated area with the historical park.

''(3) PUBLIC COMMENT.—The Secretary shall—

''(A) hold not less than 1 public meeting in the general proximity of each affiliated area on the proposed management plan, which shall include opportunities for public comment; and

''(B)(i) publish the draft management plan on the internet; and

''(ii) provide an opportunity for public comment on the draft management plan.

''(4) SUBMISSION.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this section, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives the management plan for each affiliated area developed under paragraph (1).

''(d) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary may provide technical and financial assistance to, and enter into cooperative agreements with, the management entity for each affiliated area to provide financial assistance for the marketing, marking, interpretation, and preservation of the applicable affiliated area.

''(e) LAND USE.—Nothing in this section affects—

''(1) land use rights of private property owners within or adjacent to an affiliated area, including activities or uses on private land that can be seen or heard within an affiliated area; or

''(2) the authority of management entities to operate and administer the affiliated areas.

''(f) LIMITED ROLE OF THE SECRETARY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section authorizes the Secretary—

''(A) to acquire land in an affiliated area; or

''(B) to assume financial responsibility for the operation, maintenance, or management of an affiliated area.

''(2) OWNERSHIP.—Each affiliated area shall continue to be owned, operated, and managed by the applicable public or private owner of the land in the affiliated area.''.

SA 5019. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. PETERS) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2991, to establish a Department of Homeland Security Center for Countering Human Trafficking, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Countering Human Trafficking Act of 2021''.

SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the victim-centered approach must become universally understood, adopted, and practiced;

(2) criminal justice efforts must increase the focus on, and adeptness at, investigating and prosecuting forced labor cases;

(3) corporations must eradicate forced labor from their supply chains;

(4) the Department of Homeland Security must lead by example—

(A) by ensuring that its government supply chain of contracts and procurement are not tainted by forced labor; and

(B) by leveraging all of its authorities against the importation of goods produced with forced labor; and

(5) human trafficking training, awareness, identification, and screening efforts—

(A) are a necessary first step for prevention, protection, and enforcement; and

(B) should be evidence-based to be most effective.

SEC. 3. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY CENTER FOR COUNTERING HUMAN TRAFFICKING.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall operate, within U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement's Homeland Security Investigations, the Center for Countering Human Trafficking (referred to in this Act as ''CCHT'').

(2) PURPOSE.—The purpose of CCHT shall be to serve at the forefront of the Department of Homeland Security's unified global efforts to counter human trafficking through law enforcement operations and victim protection, prevention, and awareness programs.

(3) ADMINISTRATION.—Homeland Security Investigations shall—

(A) maintain a concept of operations that identifies CCHT participants, funding, core functions, and personnel; and

(B) update such concept of operations, as needed, to accommodate its mission and the threats to such mission.

(4) PERSONNEL.—

(A) DIRECTOR.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall appoint a CCHT Director, who shall—

(i) be a member of the Senior Executive Service; and

(ii) serve as the Department of Homeland Security's representative on human trafficking.

(B) MINIMUM CORE PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS.—Subject to appropriations, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall ensure that CCHT is staffed with at least 45 employees in order to maintain continuity of effort, subject matter expertise, and necessary support to the Department of Homeland Security, including—

(i) employees who are responsible for the Continued Presence Program and other victim protection duties;

(ii) employees who are responsible for training, including curriculum development, and public awareness and education;

(iii) employees who are responsible for stakeholder engagement, Federal interagency coordination, multilateral partnerships, and policy;

(iv) employees who are responsible for public relations, human resources, evaluation, data analysis and reporting, and information technology;

(v) special agents and criminal analysts necessary to accomplish its mission of combating human trafficking and the importation of goods produced with forced labor; and

(vi) managers.

(b) OPERATIONS UNIT.—The CCHT Director shall operate, within CCHT, an Operations Unit, which shall, at a minimum—

(1) support criminal investigations of human trafficking (including sex trafficking and forced labor)—

(A) by developing, tracking, and coordinating leads; and

(B) by providing subject matter expertise;

(2) augment the enforcement of the prohibition on the importation of goods produced with forced labor through civil and criminal authorities;

(3) coordinate a Department-wide effort to conduct procurement audits and enforcement actions, including suspension and debarment, in order to mitigate the risk of human trafficking throughout Department acquisitions and contracts; and

(4) support all CCHT enforcement efforts with intelligence by conducting lead development, lead validation, case support, strategic analysis, and data analytics.

(c) PROTECTION AND AWARENESS PROGRAMS UNIT.—The CCHT Director shall operate, within CCHT, a Protection and Awareness Programs Unit, which shall—

(1) incorporate a victim-centered approach throughout Department of Homeland Security policies, training, and practices;

(2) operate a comprehensive Continued Presence program;

(3) conduct, review, and assist with Department of Homeland Security human trafficking training, screening, and identification tools and efforts;

(4) operate the Blue Campaign's nationwide public awareness effort and any other awareness efforts needed to encourage victim identification and reporting to law enforcement and to prevent human trafficking; and

(5) coordinate external engagement, including training and events, regarding human trafficking with critical partners, including survivors, nongovernmental organizations, corporations, multilateral entities, law enforcement agencies, and other interested parties.

SEC. 4. SPECIALIZED INITIATIVES.

(a) HUMAN TRAFFICKING INFORMATION MODERNIZATION INITIATIVE.—The CCHT Director, in conjunction with the Science and Technology Directorate Office of Science and Engineering, shall develop a strategy and proposal to modify systems and processes throughout the Department of Homeland Security that are related to CCHT's mission in order to—

(1) decrease the response time to access victim protections;

(2) accelerate lead development;

(3) advance the identification of human trafficking characteristics and trends;

(4) fortify the security and protection of sensitive information;

(5) apply analytics to automate manual processes; and

(6) provide artificial intelligence and machine learning to increase system capabilities and enhance data availability, reliability, comparability, and verifiability.

(b) SUBMISSION OF PLAN.—Upon the completion of the strategy and proposal under subsection (a), the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit a summary of the strategy and plan for executing the strategy to—

(1) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 5. REPORTS.

(a) INFORMATION SHARING TO FACILITATE REPORTS AND ANALYSIS.—Each subagency of the Department of Homeland Security shall share with CCHT—

(1) any information needed by CCHT to develop the strategy and proposal required under section 4(a); and

(2) any additional data analysis to help CCHT better understand the issues surrounding human trafficking.

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the CCHT Director shall submit a report to Congress that identifies any legislation that is needed to facilitate the Department of Homeland Security's mission to end human trafficking.

(c) ANNUAL REPORT ON POTENTIAL HUMAN TRAFFICKING VICTIMS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit a report to Congress that includes—

(1) the numbers of screened and identified potential victims of trafficking (as defined in section 103(17) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102(17))) at or near the international border between the

United States and Mexico, including a summary of the age ranges of such victims and their countries of origin; and

(2) an update on the Department of Homeland Security's efforts to establish protocols and methods for personnel to report human trafficking, pursuant to the Department of Homeland Security Strategy to Combat Human Trafficking, the Importation of Goods Produced with Forced Labor, and Child Sexual Exploitation, published in January 2020.

SEC. 6. TRANSFER OF OTHER FUNCTIONS RELATED TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING.

(a) BLUE CAMPAIGN.—The functions and resources of the Blue Campaign located within the Office of Partnership and Engagement on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act are hereby transferred to CCHT.

(b) OTHER TRANSFER.—

(1) AUTHORIZATION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security may transfer the functions and resources of any component, directorate, or other office of the Department of Homeland Security related to combating human trafficking to the CCHT.

(2) NOTIFICATION.—Not later than 30 days before executing any transfer authorized under paragraph (1), the Secretary of Homeland Security shall notify the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives of such planned transfer.

SEC. 7. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

In addition to amounts otherwise authorized to be appropriated, there is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Homeland Security to carry out this Act $14,000,000, which shall remain available until expended.

SA 5020. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7108, to suspend normal trade relations treatment for the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Suspending Normal Trade Relations with Russia and Belarus Act''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The United States is a founding member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and is committed to ensuring that the WTO remains an effective forum for peaceful economic engagement.

(2) Ukraine is a sovereign nation-state that is entitled to enter into agreements with other sovereign states and to full respect of its territorial integrity.

(3) The United States will be unwavering in its support for a secure, democratic, and sovereign Ukraine, free to choose its own leaders and future.

(4) Ukraine acceded to the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization (WTO Agreement) and has been a WTO member since 2008.

(5) Ukraine's participation in the WTO Agreement creates both rights and obligations vis-à-vis other WTO members.

(6) The Russian Federation acceded to the WTO on August 22, 2012, becoming the 156th WTO member, and the Republic of Belarus has applied to accede to the WTO.

(7) From the date of its accession, the Russian Federation committed to apply fully all provisions of the WTO.

(8) The United States Congress authorized permanent normal trade relations for the Russian Federation through the Russia and Moldova Jackson-Vanik Repeal and Sergei Magnitsky Rule of Law Accountability Act of 2012 (Public Law 112–208).

(9) Ukraine communicated to the WTO General Council on March 2, 2022, urging that all WTO members take action against the Russian Federation and ''consider further steps with the view to suspending the Russian Federation's participation in the WTO for its violation of the purpose and principles of this Organization''.

(10) Vladimir Putin, a ruthless dictator, has led the Russian Federation into a war of aggression against Ukraine, which—

(A) denies Ukraine and its people their collective rights to independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity;

(B) constitutes an emergency in international relations, because it is a situation of armed conflict that threatens the peace and security of all countries, including the United States; and

(C) denies Ukraine its rightful ability to participate in international organizations, including the WTO.

(11) The Republic of Belarus, also led by a ruthless dictator, Aleksander Lukashenka, is providing important material support to the Russian Federation's aggression.

(12) The Russian Federation's exportation of goods in the energy sector is central to its ability to wage its war of aggression on Ukraine.

(13) The United States, along with its allies and partners, has responded to recent aggression by the Russian Federation in Ukraine by imposing sweeping financial sanctions and stringent export controls.

(14) The United States cannot allow the consequences of the Russian Federation's actions to go unaddressed, and must lead fellow countries, in all fora, including the WTO, to impose appropriate consequences for the Russian Federation's aggression.

SEC. 3. SUSPENSION OF NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS WITH THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS.

(a) NONDISCRIMINATORY TARIFF TREATMENT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, beginning on the day after the date of the enactment of this Act, the rates of duty set forth in column 2 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States shall apply to all products of the Russian Federation and of the Republic of Belarus.

(b) AUTHORITY TO PROCLAIM INCREASED COLUMN 2 RATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President may proclaim increases in the rates of duty applicable to products of the Russian Federation or the Republic of Belarus, above the rates set forth in column 2 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.

(2) PRIOR CONSULTATION.—The President shall, not later than 5 calendar days before issuing any proclamation under paragraph (1), consult with the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the Senate regarding the basis for and anticipated impact of the proposed increases to rates of duty described in paragraph (1).

(3) TERMINATION.—The authority to issue proclamations under this subsection shall terminate on January 1, 2024.

SEC. 4. RESUMPTION OF APPLICATION OF HTS COLUMN 1 RATES OF DUTY AND RESTORATION OF NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS TREATMENT FOR THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS.

(a) TEMPORARY APPLICATION OF HTS COLUMN 1 RATES OF DUTY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law (including the application of column 2 rates of duty under section 3), the President is authorized to temporarily resume, for one or more periods not to exceed 1 year each, the application of the rates of duty set forth in column 1 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to the products of the Russian Federation, the Republic of Belarus, or both, if the President submits to Congress with respect to either or both such countries a certification under subsection (c) for each such period. Such action shall take effect beginning on the date that is 90 calendar days after the date of submission of such certification for such period, unless there is enacted into law during such 90-day period a joint resolution of disapproval.

(2) CONSULTATION AND REPORT.—The President shall, not later than 45 calendar days before submitting a certification under paragraph (1)—

(A) consult with—

(i) the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(ii) the Committee on Finance and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(B) submit to all such committees a report that explains the basis for the determination of the President contained in such certification.

(b) RESTORATION OF NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS TREATMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President is authorized to resume the application of the rates of duty set forth in column 1 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to the products of the Russian Federation, the Republic of Belarus, or both, if the President submits to Congress with respect to either or both such countries a certification under subsection (c). Such action shall take effect beginning on the date that is 90 calendar days after the date of submission of such certification, unless there is enacted into law during such 90-day period a joint resolution of disapproval.

(2) CONSULTATION AND REPORT.—The President shall, not later than 45 calendar days before submitting a certification under paragraph (1)—

(A) consult with—

(i) the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(ii) the Committee on Finance and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(B) submit to all such committees a report that explains the basis for the determination of the President contained in such certification.

(3) PRODUCTS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.—If the President submits pursuant to paragraph (1) a certification under subsection (c) with respect to the Russian Federation and a joint resolution of disapproval is not enacted during the 90-day period described in that paragraph, the President may grant permanent nondiscriminatory tariff treatment (normal trade relations) to the products of the Russian Federation.

(4) PRODUCTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS.—If the President submits pursuant to paragraph (1) a certification under subsection (c) with respect to the Republic of Belarus and a joint resolution of disapproval is not enacted during the 90-day period described in that paragraph, the President may, subject to the provisions of chapter 1 of title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2431 et seq.), grant nondiscriminatory tariff treatment (normal trade relations) to the products of the Republic of Belarus.

(c) CERTIFICATION.—A certification under this subsection is a certification in writing that—

(1) specifies the action proposed to be taken pursuant to the certification and whether such action is pursuant to subsection (a)(1) or (b)(1) of this section; and

(2) contains a determination of the President that the Russian Federation or the Republic of Belarus (or both)—

(A) has reached an agreement relating to the respective withdrawal of Russian or Belarusian forces (or both, if applicable) and cessation of military hostilities that is accepted by the free and independent government of Ukraine;

(B) poses no immediate military threat of aggression to any North Atlantic Treaty Organization member; and

(C) recognizes the right of the people of Ukraine to independently and freely choose their own government.

(d) JOINT RESOLUTION OF DISAPPROVAL.—

(1) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, the term ''joint resolution of disapproval'' means only a joint resolution—

(A) which does not have a preamble;

(B) the title of which is as follows: ''Joint resolution disapproving the President's certification under section 4(c) of the Suspending Normal Trade Relations with Russia and Belarus Act.''; and

(C) the matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: ''That Congress disapproves the certification of the President under section 4(c) of the Suspending Normal Trade Relations with Russia and Belarus Act, submitted to Congress on _____'', the blank space being filled in with the appropriate date.

(2) INTRODUCTION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—During a period of 5 legislative days beginning on the date that a certification under subsection (c) is submitted to Congress, a joint resolution of disapproval may be introduced in the House of Representatives by the majority leader or the minority leader.

(3) INTRODUCTION IN THE SENATE.—During a period of 5 days on which the Senate is in session beginning on the date that a certification under subsection (c) is submitted to Congress, a joint resolution of disapproval may be introduced in the Senate by the majority leader (or the majority leader's designee) or the minority leader (or the minority leader's designee).

(4) FLOOR CONSIDERATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—

(A) REPORTING AND DISCHARGE.—If a committee of the House to which a joint resolution of disapproval has been referred has not reported such joint resolution within 10 legislative days after the date of referral, that committee shall be discharged from further consideration thereof.

(B) PROCEEDING TO CONSIDERATION.—Beginning on the third legislative day after each committee to which a joint resolution of disapproval has been referred reports it to the House or has been discharged from further consideration thereof, it shall be in order to move to proceed to consider the joint resolution in the House. All points of order against the motion are waived. Such a motion shall not be in order after the House has disposed of a motion to proceed on a joint resolution with regard to the same certification. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the motion to its adoption without intervening motion. The motion shall not be debatable. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is disposed of shall not be in order.

(C) CONSIDERATION.—The joint resolution shall be considered as read. All points of order against the joint resolution and against its consideration are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution to final passage without intervening motion except two hours of debate equally divided and controlled by the sponsor of the joint resolution (or a designee) and an opponent. A motion to reconsider the vote on passage of the joint resolution shall not be in order.

(5) CONSIDERATION IN THE SENATE.—

(A) COMMITTEE REFERRAL.—A joint resolution of disapproval introduced in the Senate shall be referred to the Committee on Finance.

(B) REPORTING AND DISCHARGE.—If the Committee on Finance has not reported such joint resolution of disapproval within 10 days on which the Senate is in session after the date of referral of such joint resolution, that committee shall be discharged from further consideration of such joint resolution and the joint resolution shall be placed on the appropriate calendar.

(C) MOTION TO PROCEED.—Notwithstanding Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, it is in order at any time after the Committee on Finance reports the joint resolution of disapproval to the Senate or has been discharged from its consideration (even though a previous motion to the same effect has been disagreed to) to move to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution, and all points of order against the joint resolution (and against consideration of the joint resolution) shall be waived. The motion to proceed is not debatable. The motion is not subject to a motion to postpone. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to shall not be in order. If a motion to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution of disapproval is agreed to, the joint resolution shall remain the unfinished business until disposed of.

(D) DEBATE.—Debate on the joint resolution of disapproval, and on all debatable motions and appeals in connection therewith, shall be limited to not more than 10 hours, which shall be divided equally between the majority and minority leaders or their designees. A motion to further limit debate is in order and not debatable. An amendment to, or a motion to postpone, or a motion to proceed to the consideration of other business, or a motion to recommit the joint resolution of disapproval is not in order.

(E) VOTE ON PASSAGE.—The vote on passage shall occur immediately following the conclusion of the debate on the joint resolution of disapproval and a single quorum call at the conclusion of the debate, if requested in accordance with the rules of the Senate.

(F) RULES OF THE CHAIR ON PROCEDURE.—Appeals from the decisions of the Chair relating to the application of the rules of the Senate, as the case may be, to the procedure relating to the joint resolution of disapproval shall be decided without debate.

(G) CONSIDERATION OF VETO MESSAGES.—Debate in the Senate of any veto message with respect to the joint resolution of disapproval, including all debatable motions and appeals in connection with such joint resolution, shall be limited to 10 hours, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the majority leader and the minority leader or their designees.

(6) PROCEDURES IN THE SENATE.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the following procedures shall apply in the Senate to a joint resolution of disapproval to which this subsection applies:

(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), a joint resolution of disapproval that has passed the House of Representatives shall, when received in the Senate, be referred to the Committee on Finance for consideration in accordance with this subsection.

(B) If a joint resolution of disapproval to which this subsection applies was introduced in the Senate before receipt of a joint resolution of disapproval that has passed the House of Representatives, the joint resolution from the House of Representatives shall, when received in the Senate, be placed on the calendar. If this subparagraph applies, the procedures in the Senate with respect to a joint resolution of disapproval introduced in the Senate that contains the identical matter as the joint resolution of disapproval that passed the House of Representatives shall be the same as if no joint resolution of disapproval had been received from the House of Representatives, except that the vote on passage in the Senate shall be on the joint resolution of disapproval that passed the House of Representatives.

(7) RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE.—This subsection is enacted by Congress—

(A) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, and as such are deemed a part of the rules of each House, respectively, but applicable only with respect to the procedure to be followed in that House in the case of legislation described in those sections, and supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent with such rules; and

(B) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change the rules (so far as relating to the procedure of that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House.

SEC. 5. COOPERATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY AT THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION.

The United States Trade Representative shall use the voice and influence of the United States at the WTO to—

(1) condemn the recent aggression in Ukraine;

(2) encourage other WTO members to suspend trade concessions to the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus;

(3) consider further steps with the view to suspend the Russian Federation's participation in the WTO; and

(4) seek to halt the accession process of the Republic of Belarus at the WTO and cease accession-related work.

SEC. 6. REAUTHORIZATION OF SANCTIONS UNDER THE GLOBAL MAGNITSKY HUMAN RIGHTS ACCOUNTABILITY ACT WITH RESPECT TO HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS AND CORRUPTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1265 of the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114–328; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note) is repealed.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 2(b) and in title XII of division A of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328) are each amended by striking the items relating to section 1265.

SA 5021. Mr. CRAPO (for himself and Mr. WYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6968, to prohibit the importation of energy products of the Russian Federation, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be known as the ''Ending Importation of Russian Oil Act''.

SEC. 2. PROHIBITION ON IMPORTATION OF ENERGY PRODUCTS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

All products of the Russian Federation classified under chapter 27 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States shall be banned from importation into the United States, in a manner consistent with any implementation actions issued under Executive

Order 14066 (87 Fed. Reg. 13625; relating to prohibiting certain imports and new investments with respect to continued Russian Federation efforts to undermine the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine).

SEC. 3. TERMINATION OF PROHIBITION ON IMPORTATION OF ENERGY PRODUCTS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President is authorized to terminate the prohibition on importation of energy products of the Russian Federation under section 2 if the President submits to Congress a certification under subsection (c). Such termination shall take effect beginning on the date that is 90 calendar days after the date of submission of such certification, unless there is enacted into law during such 90-day period a joint resolution of disapproval.

(b) CONSULTATION AND REPORT.—The President shall, not later than 45 calendar days before submitting a certification under subsection (a)—

(1) consult with—

(A) the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Finance and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(2) submit to all such committees a report that explains the basis for the determination of the President contained in such certification.

(c) CERTIFICATION.—A certification under this subsection is a certification in writing that—

(1) indicates that the President proposes to terminate under subsection (a) the prohibition under section 2; and

(2) contains a determination of the President that the Russian Federation—

(A) has reached an agreement to withdraw Russian forces and for the cessation of military hostilities that is accepted by the free and independent government of Ukraine;

(B) poses no immediate military threat of aggression to any North Atlantic Treaty Organization member; and

(C) recognizes the right of the people of Ukraine to independently and freely choose their own government.

(d) JOINT RESOLUTION OF DISAPPROVAL.—

(1) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, the term ''joint resolution of disapproval'' means only a joint resolution—

(A) that does not have a preamble;

(B) the title of which is as follows: ''Joint resolution disapproving the President's certification under section 3(c) of the Ending Importation of Russian Oil Act.''; and

(C) the matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: ''That Congress disapproves the certification of the President under section 3(c) of the Ending Importation of Russian Oil Act, submitted to Congress on _____'', the blank space being filled in with the appropriate date.

(2) INTRODUCTION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—During a period of 5 legislative days beginning on the date that a certification under subsection (c) is submitted to Congress, a joint resolution of disapproval may be introduced in the House of Representatives by the majority leader or the minority leader.

(3) INTRODUCTION IN THE SENATE.—During a period of 5 days on which the Senate is in session beginning on the date that a certification under subsection (c) is submitted to Congress, a joint resolution of disapproval may be introduced in the Senate by the majority leader (or the majority leader's designee) or the minority leader (or the minority leader's designee).

(4) FLOOR CONSIDERATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—

(A) REPORTING AND DISCHARGE.—If a committee of the House to which a joint resolution of disapproval has been referred has not reported such joint resolution within 10 legislative days after the date of referral, that committee shall be discharged from further consideration thereof.

(B) PROCEEDING TO CONSIDERATION.—Beginning on the third legislative day after each committee to which a joint resolution of disapproval has been referred reports it to the House or has been discharged from further consideration thereof, it shall be in order to move to proceed to consider the joint resolution in the House. All points of order against the motion are waived. Such a motion shall not be in order after the House has disposed of a motion to proceed on a joint resolution with regard to the same certification. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the motion to its adoption without intervening motion. The motion shall not be debatable. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is disposed of shall not be in order.

(C) CONSIDERATION.—The joint resolution shall be considered as read. All points of order against the joint resolution and against its consideration are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution to final passage without intervening motion except two hours of debate equally divided and controlled by the sponsor of the joint resolution (or a designee) and an opponent. A motion to reconsider the vote on passage of the joint resolution shall not be in order.

(5) CONSIDERATION IN THE SENATE.—

(A) COMMITTEE REFERRAL.—A joint resolution of disapproval introduced in the Senate shall be referred to the Committee on Finance.

(B) REPORTING AND DISCHARGE.—If the Committee on Finance has not reported such joint resolution of disapproval within 10 days on which the Senate is in session after the date of referral of such joint resolution, that committee shall be discharged from further consideration of such joint resolution and the joint resolution shall be placed on the appropriate calendar.

(C) MOTION TO PROCEED.—Notwithstanding Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, it is in order at any time after the Committee on Finance reports the joint resolution of disapproval to the Senate or has been discharged from its consideration (even though a previous motion to the same effect has been disagreed to) to move to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution, and all points of order against the joint resolution (and against consideration of the joint resolution) shall be waived. The motion to proceed is not debatable. The motion is not subject to a motion to postpone. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to shall not be in order. If a motion to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution of disapproval is agreed to, the joint resolution shall remain the unfinished business until disposed of.

(D) DEBATE.—Debate on the joint resolution of disapproval, and on all debatable motions and appeals in connection therewith, shall be limited to not more than 10 hours, which shall be divided equally between the majority and minority leaders or their designees. A motion to further limit debate is in order and not debatable. An amendment to, or a motion to postpone, or a motion to proceed to the consideration of other business, or a motion to recommit the joint resolution of disapproval is not in order.

(E) VOTE ON PASSAGE.—The vote on passage shall occur immediately following the conclusion of the debate on the joint resolution of disapproval and a single quorum call at the conclusion of the debate, if requested in accordance with the rules of the Senate.

(F) RULES OF THE CHAIR ON PROCEDURE.—Appeals from the decisions of the Chair relating to the application of the rules of the Senate, as the case may be, to the procedure relating to the joint resolution of disapproval shall be decided without debate.

(G) CONSIDERATION OF VETO MESSAGES.—Debate in the Senate of any veto message with respect to the joint resolution of disapproval, including all debatable motions and appeals in connection with such joint resolution, shall be limited to 10 hours, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the majority leader and the minority leader or their designees.

(6) PROCEDURES IN THE SENATE.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the following procedures shall apply in the Senate to a joint resolution of disapproval:

(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), a joint resolution of disapproval that has passed the House of Representatives shall, when received in the Senate, be referred to the Committee on Finance for consideration in accordance with this subsection.

(B) If a joint resolution of disapproval was introduced in the Senate before receipt of a joint resolution of disapproval that has passed the House of Representatives, the joint resolution from the House of Representatives shall, when received in the Senate, be placed on the calendar. If this subparagraph applies, the procedures in the Senate with respect to a joint resolution of disapproval introduced in the Senate that contains the identical matter as the joint resolution of disapproval that passed the House of Representatives shall be the same as if no joint resolution of disapproval had been received from the House of Representatives, except that the vote on passage in the Senate shall be on the joint resolution of disapproval that passed the House of Representatives.

(7) RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE SENATE.—This subsection is enacted by Congress—

(A) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, and as such is deemed a part of the rules of each House, respectively, but applicable only with respect to the procedure to be followed in that House in the case of a joint resolution of disapproval, and supersedes other rules only to the extent that it is inconsistent with such rules; and

(B) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change the rules (so far as relating to the procedure of that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House.

SA 5022. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. CORNYN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 3522, to provide enhanced authority for the President to enter into agreements with the Government of Ukraine to lend or lease defense articles to that Government to protect civilian populations in Ukraine from Russian military invasion, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Ukraine Democracy Defense Lend-Lease Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. LOAN AND LEASE OF DEFENSE ARTICLES TO THE GOVERNMENTS OF UKRAINE AND EASTERN FLANK COUNTRIES.

(a) AUTHORITY TO LEND OR LEASE DEFENSE ARTICLES TO CERTAIN GOVERNMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), for fiscal years 2022 and 2023, the President

may authorize the United States Government to lend or lease defense articles to the Government of Ukraine or to governments of Eastern European countries impacted by the Russian Federation's invasion of Ukraine to help bolster those countries' defense capabilities and protect their civilian populations from potential invasion or ongoing aggression by the armed forces of the Government of the Russian Federation.

(2) EXCLUSIONS.—For the purposes of the authority described in paragraph (1) as that authority relates to Ukraine, the following provisions of law shall not apply:

(A) Section 503(b)(3) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2311(b)(3)).

(B) Section 61 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2796).

(3) CONDITION.—Any loan or lease of defense articles to the Government of Ukraine under paragraph (1) shall be subject to all applicable laws concerning the return of and reimbursement and repayment for defense articles loan or leased to foreign governments.

(4) DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY.—The President may delegate the enhanced authority under this subsection only to an official appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

(b) PROCEDURES FOR DELIVERY OF DEFENSE ARTICLES.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall establish expedited procedures for the delivery of any defense article loaned or leased to the Government of Ukraine under an agreement entered into under subsection (a) to ensure timely delivery of the article to that Government.

(c) DEFINITION OF DEFENSE ARTICLE.—In this Act, the term ''defense article'' has the meaning given that term in section 47 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2794).

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I have 13 requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a) of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 6, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

The Committee on Environment and Public Works is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 6, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 6, 2022, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 6, 2022, at 11:15 a.m., to conduct a business meeting.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Indian Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 6, 2022, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a business meeting.

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

The Committee on Rules and Administration is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 6, 2022, at 3:15 p.m., to conduct a hearing on a nomination.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 6, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on a nomination.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 6, 2022, at 12 p.m., to conduct a closed briefing.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 6, 2022, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a closed briefing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CLEAN AIR, CLIMATE, AND NUCLEAR SAFETY

The Subcommittee on Clean Air, Climate, and Nuclear Safety of the Committee on Environment and Public Works is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 6, 2022, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EMERGING THREATS AND CAPABILITIES

The Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Capabilities of the Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 6, 2022, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON HOUSING, TRANSPORTATION, AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Subcommittee on Housing, Transportation, and Community Development of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 6, 2022, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL

The Subcommittee on Personnel of the Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 6, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE SENATE

Mr. SCHUMER. Now, Mr. President, in a few moments, I will lock in an agreement on a number of important votes tomorrow.

First and foremost, we have reached an agreement for the Senate to conclude the confirmation process of Judge Ketanji Brown Jackson tomorrow. We will hold a cloture vote tomorrow morning at approximately 11 a.m., and the final vote for her confirmation is on track to take place at around 1:45 tomorrow afternoon, depending on how many Members wish to speak.

It will be a joyous day—joyous for the Senate, joyous for the Supreme Court, joyous for America—but we still have a long way to go. America, tomorrow, will take a giant step to becoming a more perfect nation.

I will have more to say on this historic occasion tomorrow, but, for now, I wish to thank my Senate colleagues for working together to advance and finalize this historic nomination to the Supreme Court.

Second, I will also lock in an agreement to hold a series of votes on PNTR and the oil ban tomorrow.

After many rounds of negotiations with Republicans, we have reached an important and crucial breakthrough. This agreement clears the path to finally approve legislation that will strip Russia of permanent normal trade relations with the United States. It will also allow the Senate to take separate action on an oil ban proposal as we originally sought. These proposals both have the support of the White House, and it is a big, big deal that we are finally getting them done. I wish this could have happened sooner, but after weeks of talks with the other side, it is important that we have found a path forward to getting PNTR done on a bipartisan basis.

I want to sincerely thank Senator CRAPO, who worked in good faith with us, together, and we wouldn't have reached an outcome—this outcome—without his diligence and good faith.

SUSPENDING NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA AND BELARUS ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, Putin absolutely must be held accountable for the detestable, detestable, despicable war crimes he is committing against Ukraine. The images we have seen coming out of that country, especially out of the town of Bucha, are just pure evil—it reminds us of the worst moments in human history—caused by the evil man, Putin: hundreds of civilians murdered in cold blood—men, women, children, the elderly, the defenseless; people with hands tied behind their backs and left dead on the streets; civilians shot in the back of the head—all for one reason: They are Ukrainians. It is one despicable reason.

This is genocide when you murder, wantonly, innocent civilians because of who they are. Whether it be their religion, their race, or their nationality, that is genocide, and Mr. Putin is guilty of it.

Formally revoking normal trade relations with Russia is precisely the right thing for the Senate to do because it will land another huge blow to Putin's economy. It is a key part of